



TTI
SUCCESS
INSIGHTS®

TriMetrix® DNA Management-Staff

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11-27-2015



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25



Introduction

The TTI TriMetrix® DNA Coaching Report was designed to increase the understanding of an individual's talents. The report provides insight to three distinct areas: behaviors, driving forces and competencies. Understanding strengths and weaknesses in each of the three areas will lead to personal and professional development and a higher level of satisfaction.

The following is an in-depth look at your personal talents in the three main sections:

Behaviors

This section of the report is designed to help you attain a greater knowledge of yourself as well as others. The ability to interact effectively with people may be the difference between success and failure in your work and personal life. Effective interaction starts with an accurate perception of oneself.

Driving Forces

This section of the report provides information on the why of your actions, which with application and coaching, can tremendously impact your valuing of life. Once you know the motivations that drive your actions, you will immediately be able to understand the causes of conflict.

Integrating Behaviors And Driving Forces

This section of the report will help you blend the how and the why of your actions. Once you can understand how your behaviors and driving forces blend together, your performance will be enhanced and you will experience an increase in satisfaction.

Competencies

This section presents 25 key competencies and ranks them from top to bottom, defining your major strengths. The skills at the top highlight well-developed capabilities and reveal where you are naturally most effective in focusing your time.



Introduction Behaviors

Behavioral research suggests that the most effective people are those who understand themselves, both their strengths and weaknesses, so they can develop strategies to meet the demands of their environment.

A person's behavior is a necessary and integral part of who they are. In other words, much of our behavior comes from "nature" (inherent), and much comes from "nurture" (our upbringing). It is the universal language of "how we act," or our observable human behavior.

In this report we are measuring four dimensions of normal behavior. They are:

- How you respond to problems and challenges.
- How you influence others to your point of view.
- How you respond to the pace of the environment.
- How you respond to rules and procedures set by others.

This report analyzes behavioral style; that is, a person's manner of doing things. Is the report 100% true? Yes, no and maybe. We are only measuring behavior. We only report statements from areas of behavior in which tendencies are shown. To improve accuracy, feel free to make notes or edit the report regarding any statement from the report that may or may not apply, but only after checking with friends or colleagues to see if they agree.

*"All people exhibit all four behavioral factors
in varying degrees of intensity."
—W.M. Marston*



Communication Tips

This section provides suggestions on methods which will improve Sylvia's communications with others. The tips include a brief description of typical people with whom she may interact. By adapting to the communication style desired by other people, Sylvia will become more effective in her communications with them. She may have to practice some flexibility in varying her communication style with others who may be different from herself. This flexibility and the ability to interpret the needs of others is the mark of a superior communicator.

When communicating with a person who is dependent, neat, conservative, perfectionist, careful and compliant:

- Prepare your "case" in advance.
- Stick to business.
- Be accurate and realistic.

Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:

- Being giddy, casual, informal, loud.
- Pushing too hard or being unrealistic with deadlines.
- Being disorganized or messy.

When communicating with a person who is ambitious, forceful, decisive, strong-willed, independent and goal-oriented:

- Be clear, specific, brief and to the point.
- Stick to business.
- Be prepared with support material in a well-organized "package."

Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:

- Talking about things that are not relevant to the issue.
- Leaving loopholes or cloudy issues.
- Appearing disorganized.

When communicating with a person who is patient, predictable, reliable, steady, relaxed and modest:

- Begin with a personal comment--break the ice.
- Present your case softly, nonthreateningly.
- Ask "how?" questions to draw their opinions.

Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:

- Rushing headlong into business.
- Being domineering or demanding.
- Forcing them to respond quickly to your objectives.

When communicating with a person who is magnetic, enthusiastic, friendly, demonstrative and political:

- Provide a warm and friendly environment.
- Don't deal with a lot of details (put them in writing).
- Ask "feeling" questions to draw their opinions or comments.

Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:

- Being curt, cold or tight-lipped.
- Controlling the conversation.
- Driving on facts and figures, alternatives, abstractions.



Descriptors

Based on Sylvia's responses, the report has marked those words that describe her personal behavior. They describe how she solves problems and meets challenges, influences people, responds to the pace of the environment and how she responds to rules and procedures set by others.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Driving | Inspiring | Relaxed | Cautious |
| Ambitious | Magnetic | Passive | Careful |
| Pioneering | Enthusiastic | Patient | Exacting |
| Strong-Willed | Persuasive | Possessive | Systematic |
| Determined | Convincing | Predictable | Accurate |
| Competitive | Poised | Consistent | Open-Minded |
| Decisive | Optimistic | Steady | Balanced Judgment |
| Venturesome | Trusting | Stable | Diplomatic |
| Dominance | Influencing | Steadiness | Compliance |
| Calculating | Reflective | Mobile | Firm |
| Cooperative | Factual | Active | Independent |
| Hesitant | Calculating | Restless | Self-Willed |
| Cautious | Skeptical | Impatient | Obstinate |
| Agreeable | Logical | Pressure-Oriented | Unsystematic |
| Modest | Suspicious | Eager | Uninhibited |
| Peaceful | Matter-of-Fact | Flexible | Arbitrary |
| Unobtrusive | Incisive | Impulsive | Unbending |

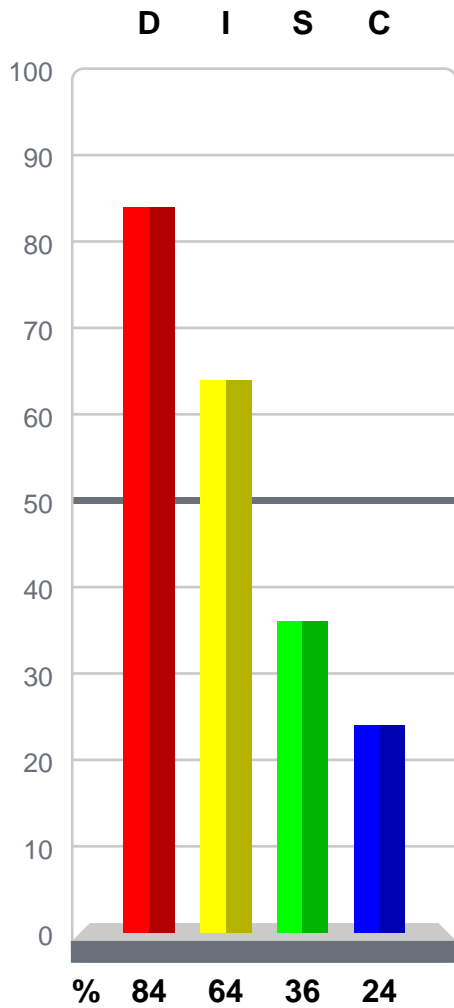


Style Insights® Graphs

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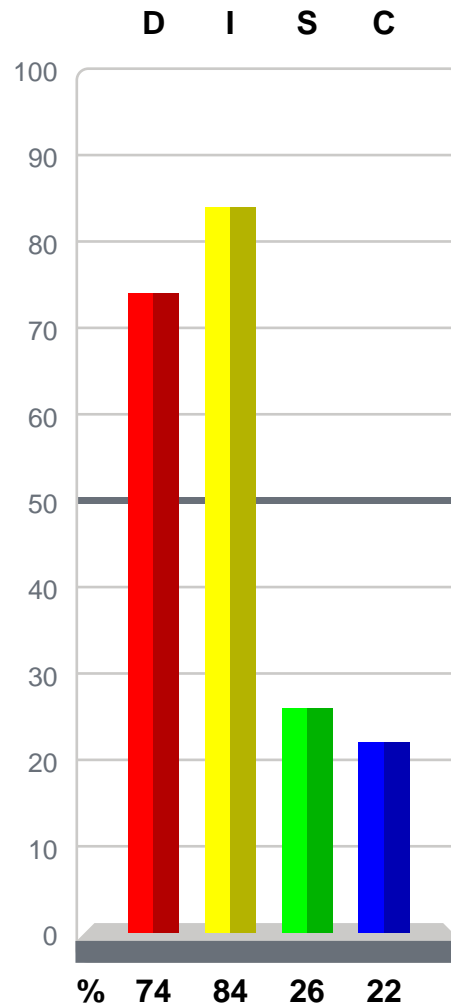
Adapted Style

Graph I



Natural Style

Graph II



Norm 2015 R4



The Success Insights® Wheel

The Success Insights® Wheel is a powerful tool popularized in Europe. In addition to the text you have received about your behavioral style, the Wheel adds a visual representation that allows you to:

- View your natural behavioral style (circle).
- View your adapted behavioral style (star).
- Note the degree you are adapting your behavior.
- If you filled out the Work Environment Analysis, view the relationship of your behavior to your job.

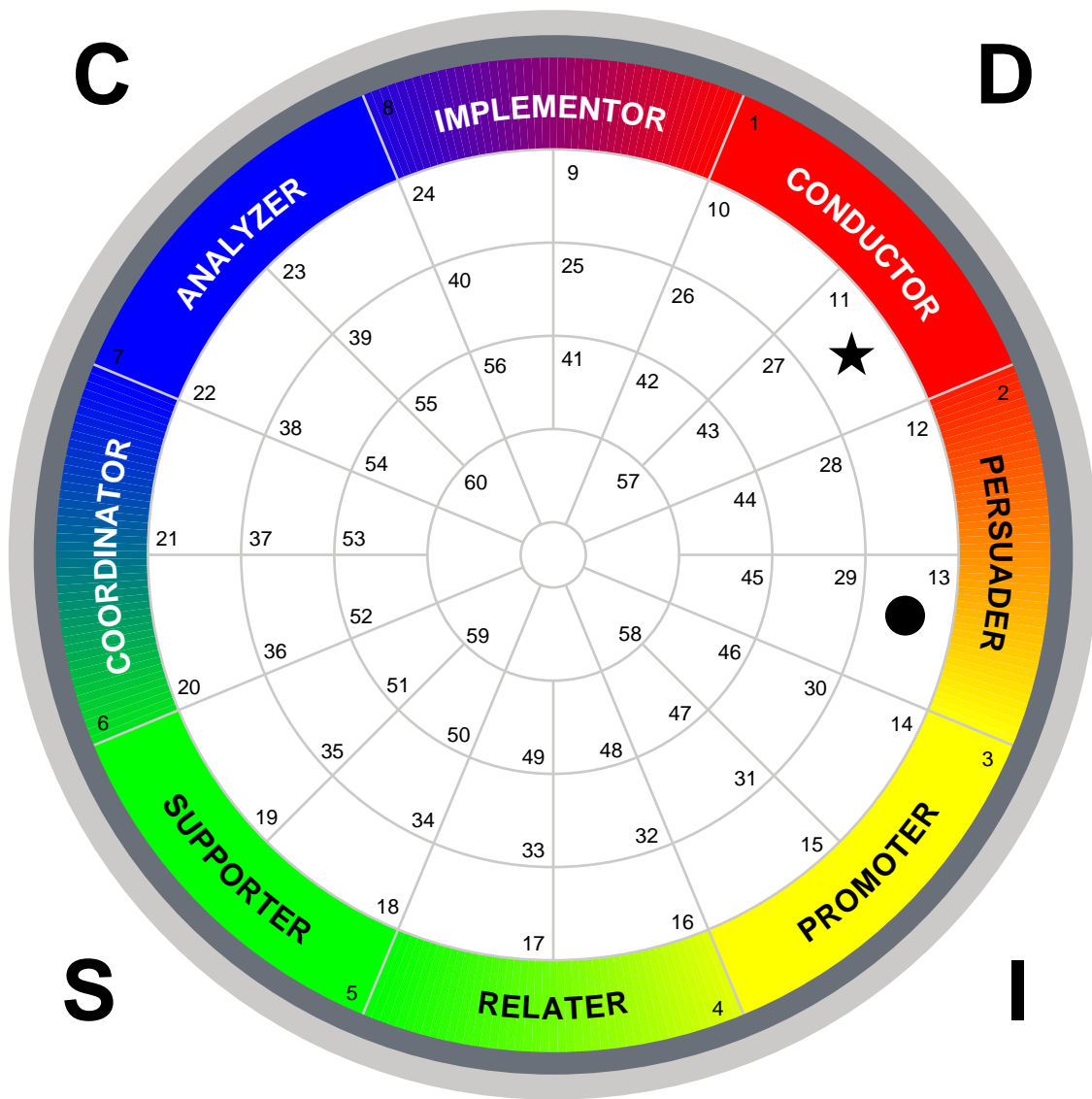
Notice on the next page that your Natural style (circle) and your Adapted style (star) are plotted on the Wheel. If they are plotted in different boxes, then you are adapting your behavior. The further the two plotting points are from each other, the more you are adapting your behavior.

If you are part of a group or team who also took the behavioral assessment, it would be advantageous to get together, using each person's Wheel, and make a master Wheel that contains each person's Natural and Adapted style. This allows you to quickly see where conflict can occur. You will also be able to identify where communication, understanding and appreciation can be increased.



The Success Insights® Wheel

11-27-2015



Adapted: ★ (11) PERSUADING CONDUCTOR

Natural: ● (13) PROMOTING PERSUADER

Norm 2015 R4

T: N/A



Understanding Your Driving Forces

Eduard Spranger first defined six primary types or categories to define human motivation and drive. These six types are Theoretical, Utilitarian, Aesthetic, Social, Individualistic and Traditional.

With TTISI's additional insights into Spranger's original work, the 12 Driving Forces™ came to life. The 12 Driving Forces are established by looking at each motivator on a continuum and describing both ends. All of the twelve descriptors are based on six keywords, one for each continuum. The six keywords are Knowledge, Utility, Surroundings, Others, Power and Methodologies.

You will learn how to explain, clarify and amplify some of the driving forces in your life. This report will empower you to build on your unique strengths, which you bring to work and life. You will learn how your passions from 12 Driving Forces frame your perspectives and provide the most accurate understanding of you as a unique person.

Please pay careful attention to your top four driving forces, as they highlight what most powerfully moves you to action. As you examine the next tier of four driving forces, you'll recognize they may have strong pull for you, but only in certain situations. Finally, when reviewing the bottom four driving forces, you will identify your varying levels of indifference or total avoidance.

Once you have reviewed this report you will have a better grasp of one of the key areas in the Science of Self™ and will:

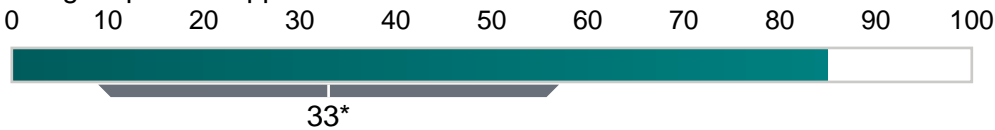
- Understand how your driving forces are at play in your career and relationships
- Be able to apply your understanding of your driving forces to your relationships and job-related performance
- Have a clearer impression of your purpose and direction in life, which can lead to greater satisfaction in work and life



Primary Driving Forces Cluster

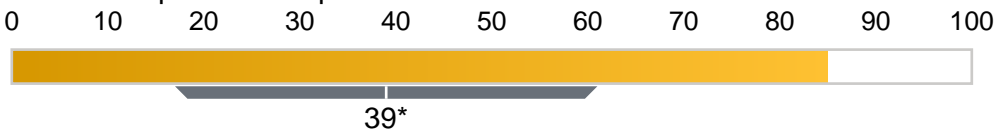
Your top driving forces create a cluster of drivers that move you to action. If you focus on the cluster rather than a single driver you can create combinations of factors that are very specific to you. The closer the scores are to each other the more you can pull from each driver. Think about the driver that you can relate to most and then see how your other primary drivers can support or complement to create your unique driving force.

1. Altruistic - People who are driven to assist others for the satisfaction of being helpful or supportive.



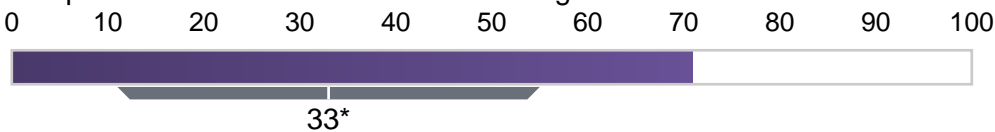
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2. Selfless - People who are driven by completing tasks for the greater good, with little expectation of personal return.



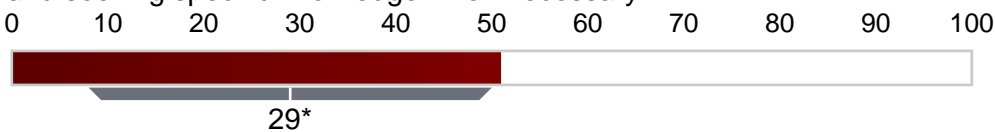
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3. Harmonious - People who are driven by the experience, subjective viewpoints and balance in their surroundings.



71

4. Instinctive - People who are driven by utilizing past experiences, intuition and seeking specific knowledge when necessary.



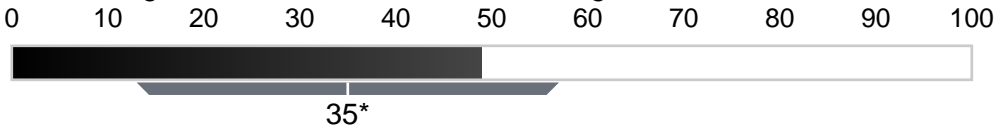
51



Situational Driving Forces Cluster

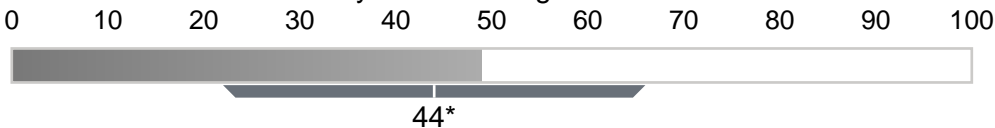
Your middle driving forces create a cluster of drivers that come in to play on a situational basis. While not as significant as your primary drivers, they can influence your actions in certain scenarios.

5. Collaborative - People who are driven by being in a supporting role and contributing with little need for individual recognition.



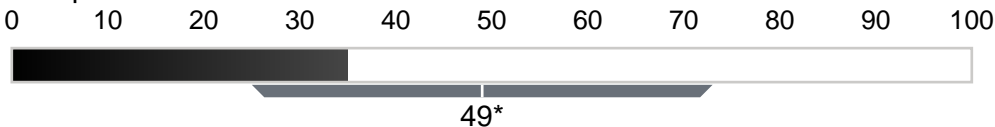
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6. Receptive - People who are driven by new ideas, methods and opportunities that fall outside a defined system for living.



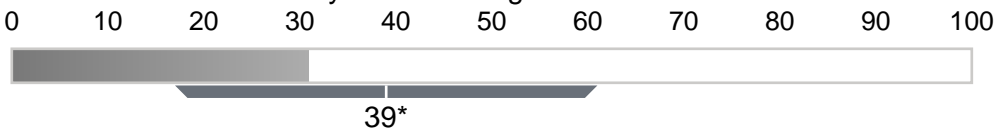
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7. Commanding - People who are driven by status, recognition and control over personal freedom.



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8. Structured - People who are driven by traditional approaches, proven methods and a defined system for living.



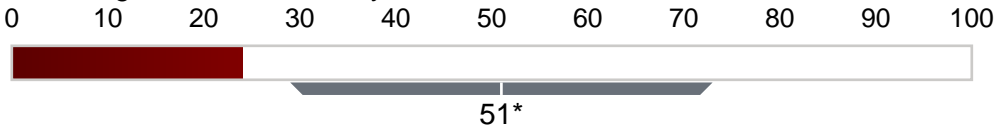
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Indifferent Driving Forces Cluster

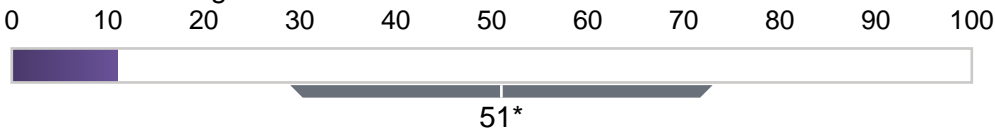
You may feel indifferent toward some or all of the drivers in this cluster. However, the remaining factors may cause an adverse reaction when interacting with people who have one or more of these as a primary driving force.

9. Intellectual - People who are driven by opportunities to learn, acquire knowledge and the discovery of truth.



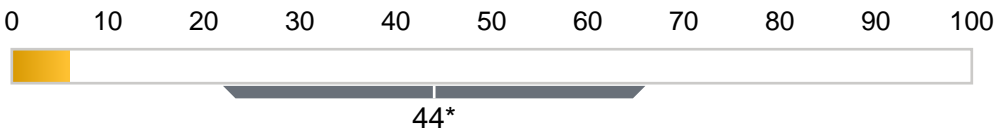
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10. Objective - People who are driven by the functionality and objectivity of their surroundings.



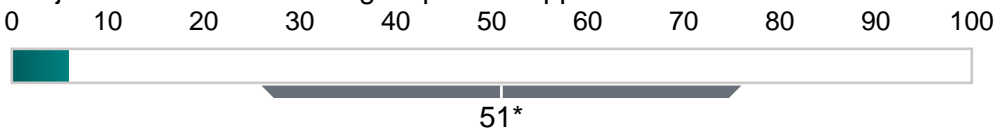
11

11. Resourceful - People who are driven by practical results, maximizing both efficiency and returns for their investments of time, talent, energy and resources.



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12. Intentional - People who are driven to assist others for a specific purpose, not just for the sake of being helpful or supportive.



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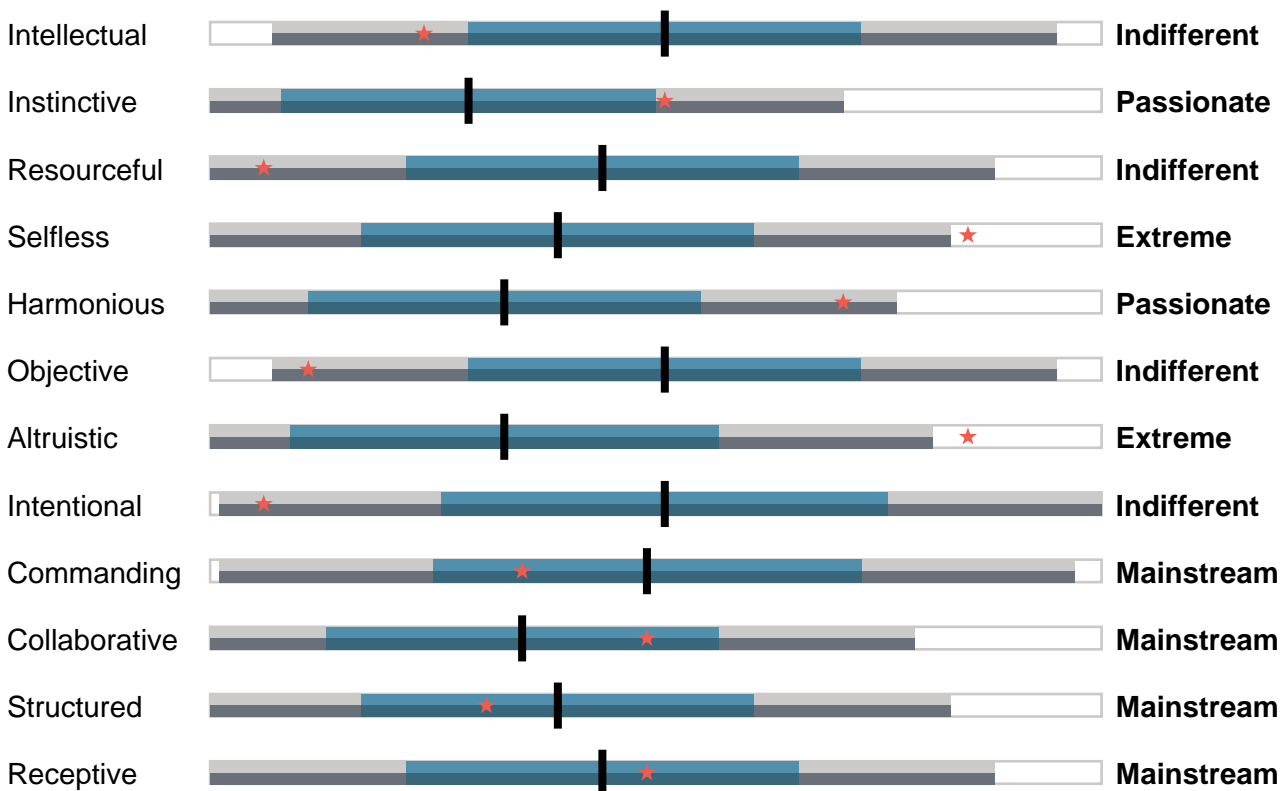


Areas for Awareness

For years you have heard statements like, "Different strokes for different folks," "to each his own," and "people do things for their own reasons, not yours." When you are surrounded by people who share similar driving forces, you will fit in with the group and be energized. However, when surrounded by people whose driving forces are significantly different from yours, you may be perceived as out of the mainstream. These differences can induce stress or conflict.

This section reveals areas where your driving forces may be outside the mainstream and could lead to conflict. The further above the mean and outside the mainstream you are, the more people will notice your passion about that driving force. The further below the mean and outside the mainstream you are, the more people will notice your avoidance or indifference regarding that driving force. The shaded area for each driving force represents 68 percent of the population or scores that fall within one standard deviation above or below the national mean.

Norms & Comparisons Table - Norm 2015

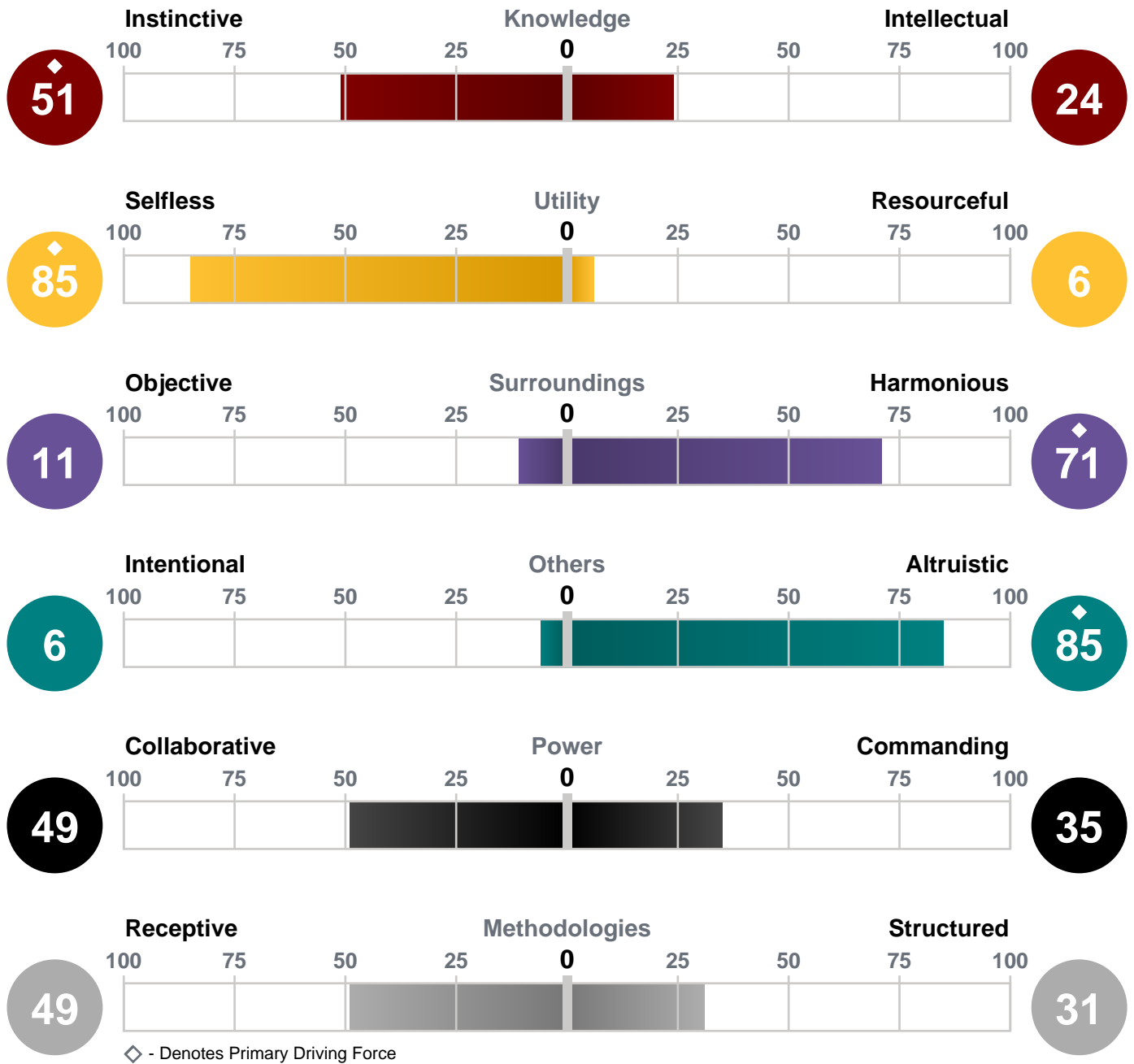


■ - 1st Standard Deviation - * 68% of the population falls within the shaded area. ■ - national mean ★ - your score
 ■ - 2nd Standard Deviation
 □ - 3rd Standard Deviation

Mainstream - one standard deviation of the national mean
Passionate - two standard deviations above the national mean
Indifferent - two standard deviations below the national mean
Extreme - three standard deviations from the national mean

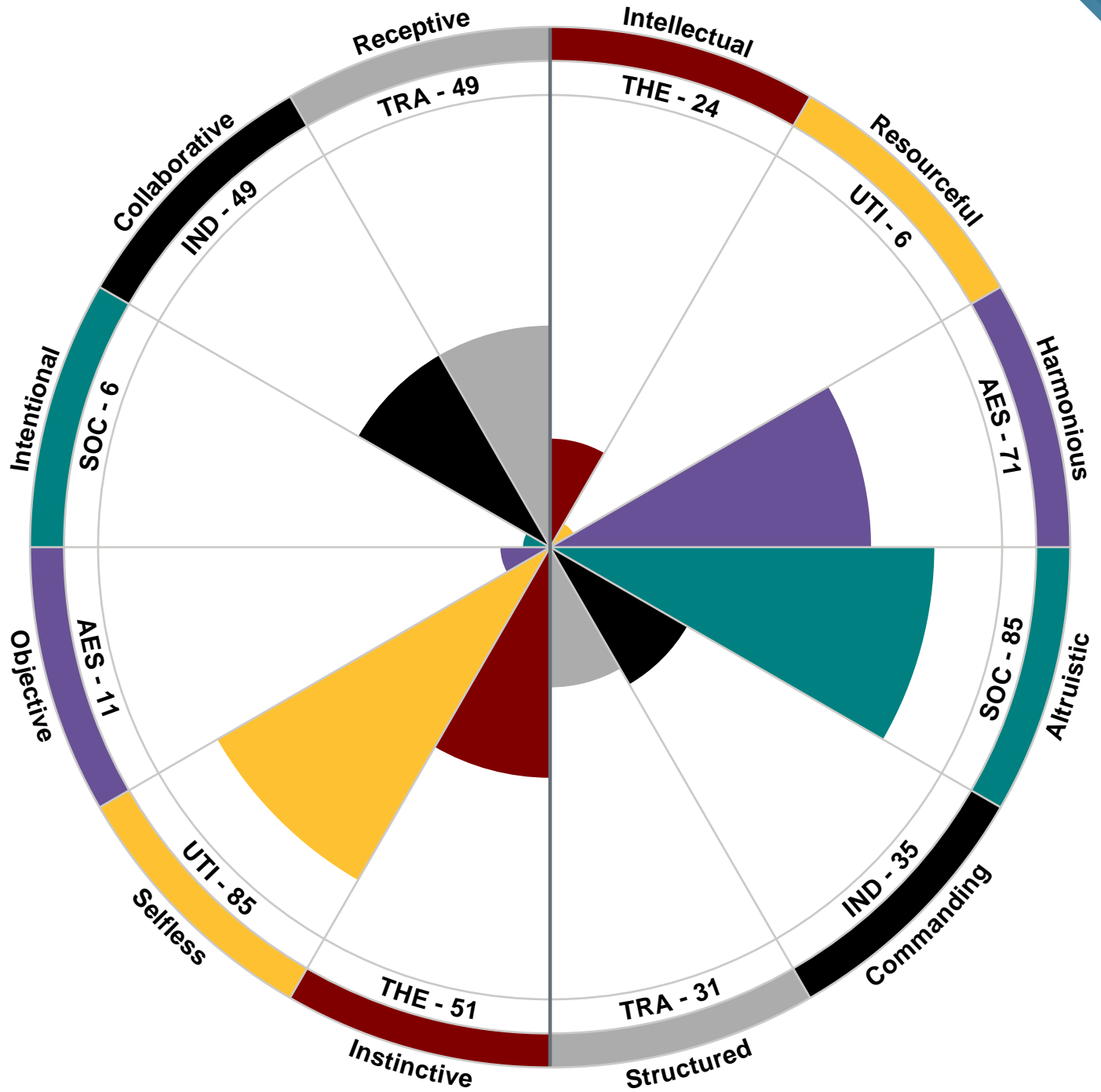


Driving Forces Graph



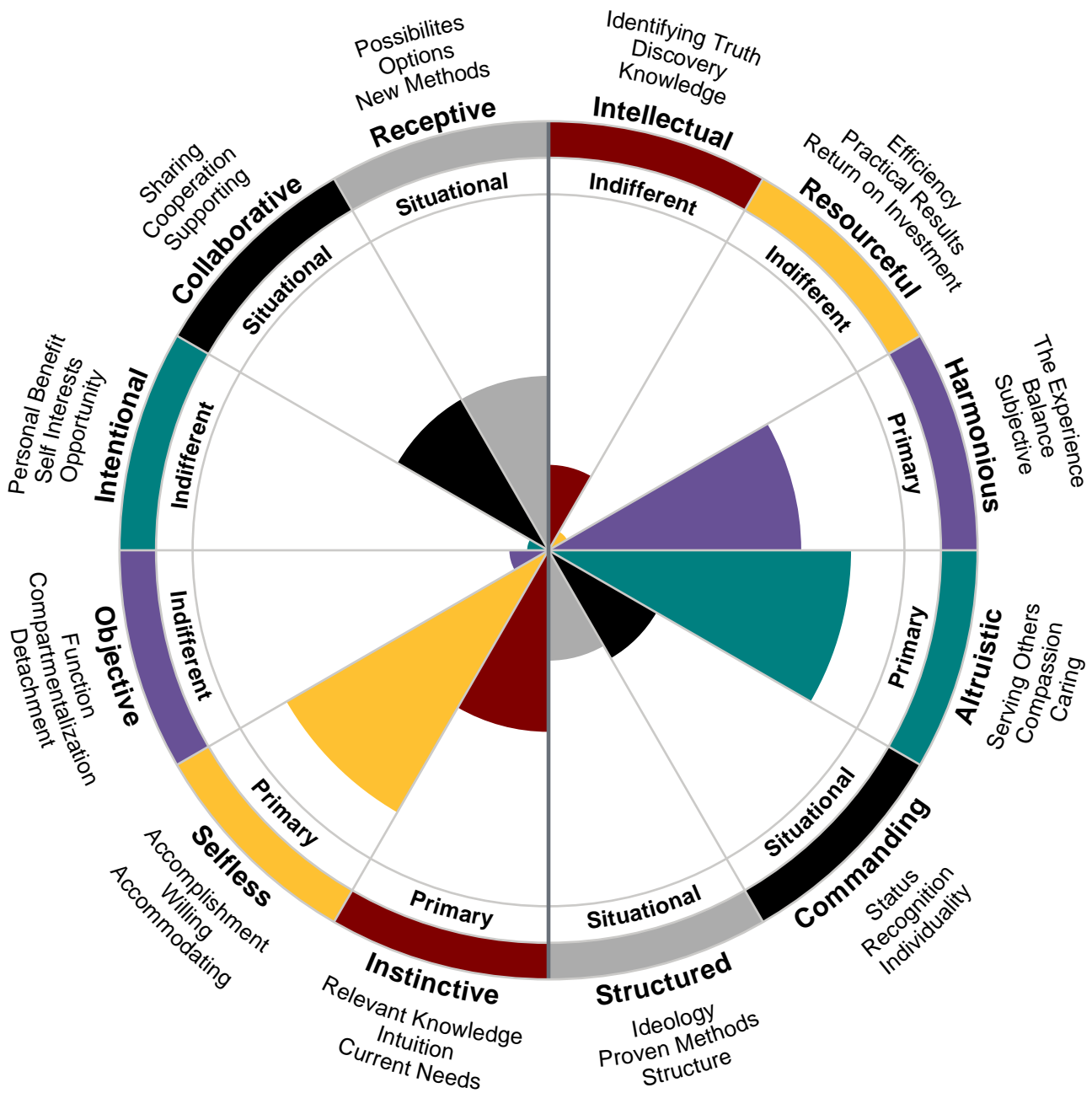


Driving Forces Wheel





Descriptors Wheel





Introduction Integrating Behaviors and Driving Forces Section

The ultimate power behind increasing job satisfaction and performance comes from the blending of your behaviors and driving forces. Each individually is powerful in order to modify your actions, but the synergy of blending the two moves you to a whole new level.

In this section you will find:

- Potential Behavioral and Motivational Strengths
- Potential Behavioral and Motivational Conflict
- Ideal Environment
- Keys to Motivating
- Keys to Managing



Introduction Competencies

Your success in any job depends on the value of your contribution to the organization. Managers, mentors and professional coaches can encourage, advise and guide you as you grow professionally. However, the ultimate responsibility for your career development is yours and yours alone.

This report is designed to assist you in managing and developing your career. For many jobs, personal skills are as important as technical skills in producing superior performance. Personal skills are often transferable to different jobs, whereas technical skills are usually more specific.

Based on your responses to the DNA 25 questionnaire, this report indicates your development of 25 personal skills. These 25 personal skills contribute to superior performance in many jobs. Your development of these personal skills are categorized into four levels:

- 1) Well Developed
- 2) Developed
- 3) Moderately Developed
- 4) Needs Development

While personal skills are certainly important for career development, it is not necessary to fully develop every one. In fact, development of a personal skill may not benefit your career if it isn't required in your current job. In order to optimize your career potential, it is best to focus your development efforts on the personal skills that are required in your current job, or the job you want.

Be sure to read the entire report with an open mind. Everyone has areas where they can improve. Before deciding to work on developing personal skills you have not yet fully developed, you may want to discuss the report with a trusted peer, mentor or professional coach. You may even wish to share the report with your manager. In most cases, management takes a very positive view of individuals who wish to develop their skills.



Development Indicator

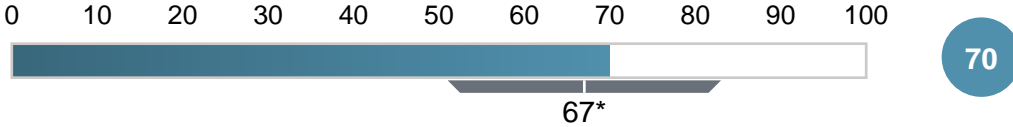
This section of your report shows your development level of 25 personal skills based on your responses to the questionnaire.



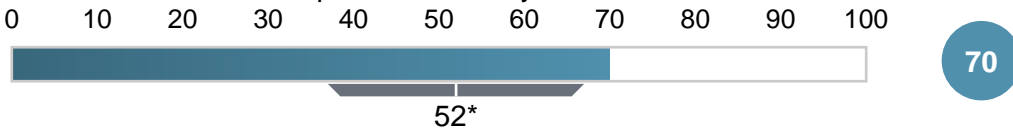


Competencies Hierarchy

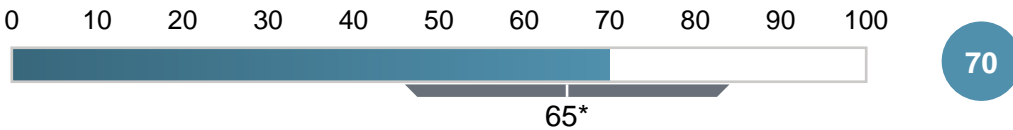
15. Personal Accountability - Being answerable for personal actions.



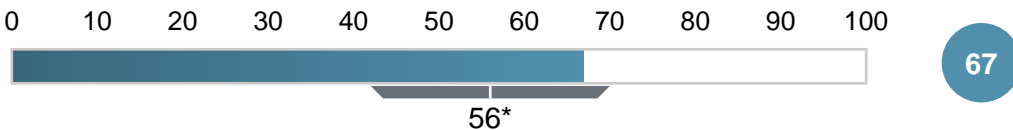
16. Planning and Organizing - Establishing courses of action to ensure that work is completed effectively.



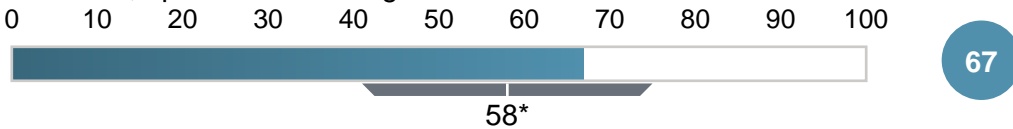
17. Time and Priority Management - Prioritizing and completing tasks in order to deliver desired outcomes within allotted time frames.



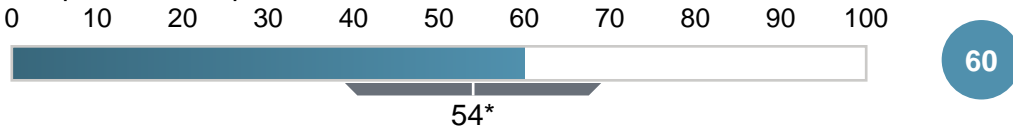
18. Diplomacy - Effectively and tactfully handling difficult or sensitive issues.



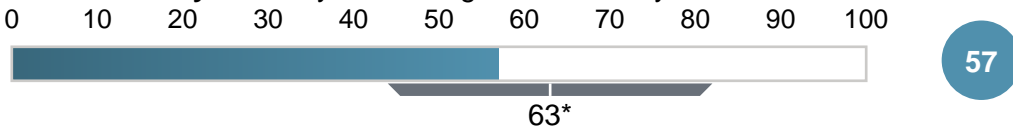
19. Influencing Others - Personally affecting others actions, decisions, opinions or thinking.



20. Problem Solving - Defining, analyzing and diagnosing key components of a problem to formulate a solution.



21. Resiliency - Quickly recovering from adversity.



* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.



Summary of Competencies

- 4. Teamwork: Cooperating with others to meet objectives.
 - Respects team members and their individual perspectives.
 - Makes team objectives a priority.
 - Works toward consensus when team decisions are required.
 - Meets agreed-upon deadlines on team assignments and commitments.
 - Shares responsibility with team members for successes and failures.
 - Keeps team members informed regarding projects.
 - Supports team decisions.
 - Recognizes and appreciates the contributions of team members.
 - Behaves in a manner consistent with team values and mission.
 - Provides constructive feedback to team members.
 - Responds positively to feedback from team members.
 - Raises and/or confronts issues limiting team effectiveness.

- 5. Interpersonal Skills: Effectively communicating, building rapport and relating well to all kinds of people.
 - Strives for self-awareness in a social setting.
 - Demonstrates sincere interest in others.
 - Treats all people with respect, courtesy and consideration.
 - Respects differences in the attitudes and perspectives of others.
 - Listens, observes and strives to gain understanding of others.
 - Communicates effectively.
 - Shows sensitivity to diversity issues.
 - Develops and maintains relationships with many different kinds of people regardless of differences.
 - Handles any situation gracefully by using non-verbal communication, in-depth questioning and listening skills.
 - Recognizing other's perspectives, by actively listening, thus providing many views of a given situation.

- 6. Conflict Management: Understanding, addressing and resolving conflict constructively.
 - Readily identifies and addresses issues, concerns or conflicts.
 - Recognizes opportunities for positive outcomes in conflict situations.
 - Reads situations accurately to pinpoint critical issues.
 - Listens to gain understanding of an issue from different perspectives.
 - Diffuses tension and effectively handles emotional situations.
 - Assists people in adversarial positions to identify common interests.
 - Strives to settle differences equitably.
 - Settles differences without damaging relationships.
 - Strives to limit the negative aspects of conflict while increasing the positive.
 - Focuses on enhancing learning and group outcomes, including effectiveness or performance.



Summary of Competencies

11. Self Starting: Demonstrating initiative and willingness to begin working.

- Possesses a strong work ethic and belief in getting results.
- Takes initiative and does whatever it takes to achieve objectives.
- Projects self-assurance in getting the task started.
- Starts quickly to avoid setbacks.
- Asserts self in personal and professional life.
- Willing to begin working regardless of circumstances.
- Accepts personal responsibility for achieving personal and professional goals.
- Functions effectively and achieves results regardless of circumstances.
- Takes initiative and acts without waiting for direction.
- Displays self-confidence, conscientiousness, assertiveness, persistence and is achievement-oriented.

12. Flexibility: Readily modifying, responding and adapting to change with minimal resistance.

- Responds promptly to shifts in direction, priorities and schedules.
- Demonstrates agility in accepting new ideas, approaches and/or methods.
- Effective in shifting priorities and tasks.
- Modifies methods or strategies to fit changing circumstances.
- Adapts personal style to work with different people.
- Maintains productivity during transitions.
- Embraces and/or champions a shift in activity.
- Strives to adapt to situational demands.
- Capable of changing or adjusting to meet particular or varied needs.
- Able to step outside their comfort zone and try something they haven't done before.

13. Goal Orientation: Setting, pursuing and attaining goals, regardless of obstacles or circumstances.

- Acts instinctively to achieve objectives without supervision.
- Expends the necessary time and effort to achieve goals.
- Recognizes and acts on opportunities to advance progress to meet goals.
- Establishes and works toward ambitious and challenging goals.
- Develops and implements strategies to meet objectives.
- Measures effectiveness and performance to ensure results are attained.
- Acts with a determination to achieve goals.
- Demonstrates persistence in overcoming obstacles to meet objectives.
- Takes calculated risks to achieve results.
- Employs a strategy that affects how they approach tasks and future projects.



Summary of Competencies

17. Time and Priority Management: Prioritizing and completing tasks in order to deliver desired outcomes within allotted time frames.

- Effectively manages difficulties and delays to complete tasks on time.
- Effectively manages time and priorities to meet deadlines.
- Presents completed tasks on or before the deadline.
- Demonstrates an ability to maintain deadlines in the midst of crisis.
- Strives to improve prioritization.
- Balances timelines and desired outcomes.
- Takes initiative and prioritizes tasks to stay on schedule.
- Accepts responsibility for deadlines and results.
- Creates an environment conducive to effectiveness.
- Reduces the amount of time spent on non-priorities.

18. Diplomacy: Effectively and tactfully handling difficult or sensitive issues.

- Effectively utilizes tact and diplomacy in working with people across hierarchical, functional and/or cultural borders.
- Understands cultural, climate and organizational issues.
- Adapts conduct and communications to "politically correct" standards.
- Effectively leverages networks of influence to enable progress.
- Is sensitive to the needs of special interest groups within organizations.
- Builds relationships and networks with key people of influence.
- Provides advice, counsel and mentoring on organizational issues.
- Utilizes both formal and informal networks internally to obtain support and achieve results.
- Utilizes both formal and informal networks externally to obtain support and achieve results.
- Expresses the context of a situation in a non-confrontational or positive manner.



Getting the Most From Your Report

Questions about the personal skills you are well developed in:

- Are you using the personal skills you are well developed in more in your personal or professional life?
- How is your development of these personal skills contributing to your success?
- How can you use these personal skills to advance your career, get a promotion or secure a better job?
- Do other people know that you are well developed in these personal skills?
- If not, what would be the benefit of sharing this information with them?

Questions about the personal skills in which you are developed and moderately developed:

- How has not fully developing these personal skills hindered your ability to succeed personally or professionally?
- Which of these personal skills might help you the most personally, if you developed them more thoroughly?
- Which of these personal skills might help you the most professionally, if you developed them more thoroughly?

Questions about the personal skills you have not yet developed:

- Which of these personal skills might help you the most personally, if you developed them?
- Which of these personal skills might help you the most professionally, if you developed them?